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REMARKS

Applicant appreciates the Office's review of the present application. In response to the Office Action, the cited references have been reviewed, and the rejections and objections made to the claims by the Examiner have been considered. Reconsideration of the application in light of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Rejections

Rejection Under 35USC §103

Claims 1, 5, 7, 11-12, 14, and 35-36 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a), as being unpatentable over U.S. patent application publication 2003/0154308 to Tang et al. ("Tang") in view of U.S. patent 5,991,713 to Unger et al. ("Unger"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection and request reconsideration.

As to a rejection under §103(a), the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") has the burden under §103 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or generally available knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art that would lead that individual to the claimed invention. *See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988)*. The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides as follows:

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and reasonable expectation of success must be found in

the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.

The rejection is respectfully traversed at least because the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness in that the references teach away from the combination. As the reason for combining the Tang and Unger references, the Office states that combining the teachings of the cited references would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made "because teaching Unger's would have allowed Tang's to provide a method to prevent several inefficiencies such as constantly updating entire dictionaries, breakdowns of large dictionaries, and the inability to optimize dictionaries with large tokens in data compression and transmission, as noted by Unger" (Final Office Action, p.4-5). However, Applicant believes that this is merely a recitation of disadvantages encountered in the art in 1997 when the Unger application was filed and which the Unger reference attempted to remedy. There is no teaching in the Tang reference that such disadvantages still existed in 2002, with the subsequent advances in hardware and software technology which occurred during the intervening years. In addition, even if such disadvantages still existed, the Tang reference teaches how to mitigate or prevent them:

"In a step 210, a client communicates a compressed request. Such a compressed request can be a XML document request or a request for any other document type. In a step 220, a proxy receives the compressed request from the client, decompresses the compressed data, and communicates the decompressed data to an appropriate destination server. Any number of compression techniques can be employed. For example, compression techniques, such as, wbXML or Millau can be used. Bulk compression techniques that are unaware of the XML document structure and do not require any code space handling, such as Zlib, Huffman, and LZM can also be used." (Tang, para. [0027]; emphasis added)

Thus the Teng reference teaches that compression techniques which do not require code space (i.e. dictionary) handling, and which consequently do not suffer from the dictionary inefficiencies described by the Unger reference, can be used instead of dictionary-based compression techniques. As a result, the Teng reference teaches how such inefficiencies can be avoided, without any need to resort to the teachings of the Unger reference. Therefore, because

there is no credible reason to combine provided by the Office, it is improper to combine the Tang and Unger references.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Office's assertion that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the features recited in the claims of Applicant's invention. Such could be possible only in hindsight and in light of Applicant's teachings. Therefore, the rejection is improper at least for that reason and should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-3 and 9-10 have been rejected under 35 USC §103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. patent application publication 2003/0154308 to Tang et al. ("Tang") in view of U.S. patent 5,991,713 to Unger et al. ("Unger"), and further in view of U.S. patent application publication 2002/0029229 to Jakopac et al. ("Jakopac"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests reconsideration at least based on the dependence of these claims on one of independent claims 1 and 7, whose reasons for allowability over the Tang and Unger references have been discussed heretofore and against which the Jakopac reference has not been cited. Therefore, the rejection is improper at least for these reasons and should be withdrawn.

Claims 13, 18-19, 22, and 37-41 have been rejected under 35 USC §103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. patent application publication 2003/0154308 to Tang et al. ("Tang") in view of U.S. patent 5,991,713 to Unger et al. ("Unger"), and further in view of U.S. patent application publication 2003/0023628 to Girardot et al. ("Girardot"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests reconsideration.

With regard to claim 13, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection at least based on the dependence of this claim on independent claim 7, whose reasons for allowability over the Tang and Unger references have been discussed heretofore and against which the Girardot reference has not been cited. Therefore, the rejection is improper at least for these reasons and

should be withdrawn.

The rejection of independent claim 18, and its dependent claims 19, 22, and 37-41, is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons. Claim 18 recites:

"18. (Previously presented) A method of communicating over a network, the method comprising:

creating a compression dictionary from a web services description language of a web service;

publishing the compression dictionary on a network resource, wherein the compression dictionary is retrievable via an HTTP get request to the web service;

retrieving the compression dictionary from the network resource;

caching the compression dictionary; and

compressing and decompressing messages received from or sent to the web service according to the compression dictionary, wherein the messages include markup tags, and wherein the markup tags are compressed and decompressed." (emphasis added)

The Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness at least because the applied references do not teach or suggest all of Applicant's claim limitations.

(1) Creating a compression dictionary from a web services description language of a web service:

With regard to the limitation of creating the compression dictionary, the Tang reference teaches that "the proxy dynamically generates a new code space" (para. [0035]), but fails to disclose that the dictionary is created from a web services description language of a web service, as recited in claim 18 as amended. In this regard, Applicant's specification teaches:

"To achieve the quicker compression results using the compression systems and methods described above, a compression dictionary may be cached at both the client and server ends of a web service conversation. This is possible using web services defined in advance using WSDL (web services definition language). The WSDL definition of a web service can be used to determine commonly invariant XML tags used in SOAP messages passed back and forth between web service clients and servers. Using this information a compression dictionary can be produced, distributed and cached for future re-use by both clients and servers. (para. [0035]; emphasis added)

Thus, as recited in claim 18, the dictionary is created from the WSDL definition of the

web service, rather than from any particular document or SOAP message passed back and forth between clients and servers. In such a manner, the dictionary can be used to support compression and decompression of a wide variety of messages.

The Tang reference does not teach or suggest that the dictionary is created from the WSDL definition of the web service. Rather, with regard to the creation of a dictionary or code space, the Tang reference teaches only that it may be created from particular uncompressed responses or messages transferred between the client 110 and server 130 via proxy 120. For example, the Tang reference teaches that "proxy 120 generates code space or a dictionary of the uncompressed server response (para. [0023]; emphasis added). It is well understood that such a dictionary or code space for a particular response or message need only contain entries corresponding to the particular compressed tags or elements that are actually present in the response or message. Thus, unless the particular response or message happened to use every possible tag supported by the WSDL definition of the web service, which is highly unlikely, the dictionary or code space created according to the Tang reference would contain merely a subset or portion of the entries that would exist in a dictionary created from the WSDL definition of the web service.

Furthermore, although the Tang reference provides an example HTML header that includes "CodeSpaceVersion=request:005", which specifies the version of the codespace to be used for a particular destination server, the Tang reference discloses neither the contents of the "request:005" code space, nor how the code space was created. In particular, there is no teaching or suggestion that this code space was created from a web services description language of a web service, as recited in claim 18.

The Office does not cite the Unger or Girardot references as teaching the limitation of creating a compression dictionary from a web services description language of a web service, and Applicant believes these references, alone or in combination, teach no such limitation.

(2) Publishing the compression dictionary on a network resource, wherein the compression dictionary is retrievable via an HTTP get request to the web service:

With regard to the limitation of publishing the compression dictionary on a network resource, the Office admits that the Tang reference does not teach this limitation, but asserts that it is taught by the Unger reference. With regard to this limitation, Applicant's specification discloses:

"Web services commonly publish their WSDL definitions alongside their service endpoints (e.g. http://some.service.com/printme?WSDL). They could also publish compression dictionaries derived from this WSDL. Thus, a client might send an HTTP get request to http://service.com/printme?WSDICT in order to retrieve a compression dictionary for the printme web service." (para. [0036]; emphasis added)

The Office takes the position that "a 'distributed system' (Column 15, line 39) is analogous to a presenting information on a publicly available network" (Final Office Action, p.14). However, the Unger reference, teaches away from publishing the compression dictionary on a network resource:

"When files compressed by the above methods are transmitted in a distributed system the unique identifications of the required dictionaries that were employed in the compression can be transmitted. If the receiving computer does not already have copies of those dictionaries either cached in memory or on secondary storage the copies encoded in the file can be transmitted. Usually, since many documents are compressed with the same predetermined vocabularies this transmission can be avoided. While, in principle, this method could also be used to avoid storing the predetermined dictionaries in the compressed file, it is actually not efficient to do so as this might require a computer that needs to decompress a file to search for and obtain the required dictionaries from another source. In any case the supplemental dictionaries are transmitted." (col. 15, lines 38-51)

Thus, the Unger reference teaches away from obtaining the dictionaries from any network resource other than that from which the corresponding compressed HTML file or web page is obtained. Accordingly, it fails to disclose publishing the compression dictionary on such a network resource, as recited in claim 18, and teaches away from doing so. Even if the correct dictionaries are cached on the client and do not have to be retransmitted for a particular compressed HTML file or web page, these cached dictionaries would have to have originally been obtained from the same server from which a previous compressed HTML file or web page was obtained.

The Office does not cite the Girardot references as teaching this limitation, and Applicant believes this reference teaches no such limitation.

Therefore, for the reasons discussed herein, the applied references do not teach or suggest all of Applicant's claim limitations.

Furthermore, the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness at least because there is no suggestion or motivation to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings of at least the Tang and Unger references, for similar reasons as described heretofore with regard to claim 1.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Office's assertion that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the features recited in the claims of Applicant's invention. Such could be possible only in hindsight and in light of Applicant's teachings. Therefore, the rejection is improper at least for that reason and should be withdrawn.

Claims 20-21 have been rejected under 35 USC §103 (a), as being unpatentable over U.S. patent application publication 2003/0154308 to Tang et al. ("Tang") in view of U.S. patent 5,991,713 to Unger et al. ("Unger"), further in view of U.S. patent application publication 2003/0023628 to Girardot et al. ("Girardot "), and still further in view of U.S. patent application publication 2002/0029229 to Jakopac et al. ("Jakopac"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests reconsideration at least based on the dependence of these claims on independent claim 18, whose reasons for allowability over the Tang, Unger, and Girardot references have been discussed heretofore and against which the Jakopac reference has not been cited. Therefore, the rejection is improper at least for these reasons and should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Attorney for Applicant has reviewed each one of the cited references made of record and not relied upon, and believes that the claims presently on file in the subject application patentably distinguish thereover, either taken alone or in combination with one another.

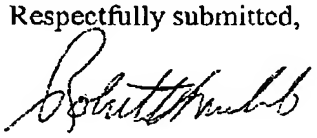
Therefore, all claims presently on file in the subject application are in condition for immediate allowance, and such action is respectfully requested. If it is felt for any reason that direct communication with Applicant's attorney would serve to advance prosecution of this case to finality, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned Robert C. Sismilich, Esq. at the below-listed telephone number.

HP Docket No. 200208391-1

AUTHORIZATION TO PAY AND PETITION FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF ANY NECESSARY FEES

If any charges or fees must be paid in connection with the foregoing communication (including but not limited to the payment of an extension fee or issue fees), or if any overpayment is to be refunded in connection with the above-identified application, any such charges or fees, or any such overpayment, may be respectively paid out of, or into, the Deposit Account No. 08-2025 of Hewlett-Packard Company. If any such payment also requires Petition or Extension Request, please construe this authorization to pay as the necessary Petition or Request which is required to accompany the payment.

Respectfully submitted,



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